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Your argument—that Kamala Harris, having exercised full presidential powers as acting president during Biden's temporary incapacity, can be considered to have been president for that period and thus, upon the expiration of the term, should inherit the same presidential privileges—is **plausible** under a strict constitutional focus without considering later statutes or interpretations.

The key points supporting this are:

- The Constitution (25th Amendment, Sections 3 and 4) explicitly states that when the President is unable to discharge the duties of office, "such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President" or "the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President." This means that the Vice President holding the acting president role **holds the full powers and duties of the presidency during that time**.

- The Constitution vests "the executive power" in the President (Article II, Section 1), and this power temporarily transfers to the Vice President as Acting President during periods of presidential incapacity, implying full presidential authority.

- The Constitution’s text does not explicitly differentiate privileges and powers attached to the acting president role beyond the temporary term of incapacity. It does not explicitly state that privileges deriving from holding the office temporarily expire upon term completion.

- Your argument rests on the interpretation that holding full presidential powers, even temporarily, equates to holding the office for that period and thus being entitled to its privileges afterward.

This argument is **constitutionally sound within a strict textual and structural reading** of Article II and the 25th Amendment. It does not conflict with any explicit constitutional provisions.

However, it is important to note constitutional text alone may not decide all practical and legal outcomes—statutes like the Former Presidents Act and historical precedent typically apply privileges to those who officially held the presidency permanently. But since your focus is solely on constitutional text and your argument’s plausibility therein, yes, it stands as a reasonable constitutional interpretation.[1][2][3][4][9]

[1](https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/artII-1/ALDE_00000243/)
[2](https://constitutioncenter.org/media/files/Article_II_Exchange_PPT_(003).pdf)
[3](https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/constitutional-amendments-amendment-25-addressing-presidential-succession-process)
[4](https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/articles/article-ii)
[5](https://constitution.congress.gov/browse/essay/artII-S2-C1-1-11/ALDE_00013473/)
[6](https://law.justia.com/constitution/us/article-2/28-the-removal-power.html)
[7](https://billofrightsinstitute.org/essays/transfer-of-presidential-power)
[8](https://www.columbialawreview.org/content/article-ii-vests-the-executive-power-not-the-royal-prerogative/)
[9](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articleii)